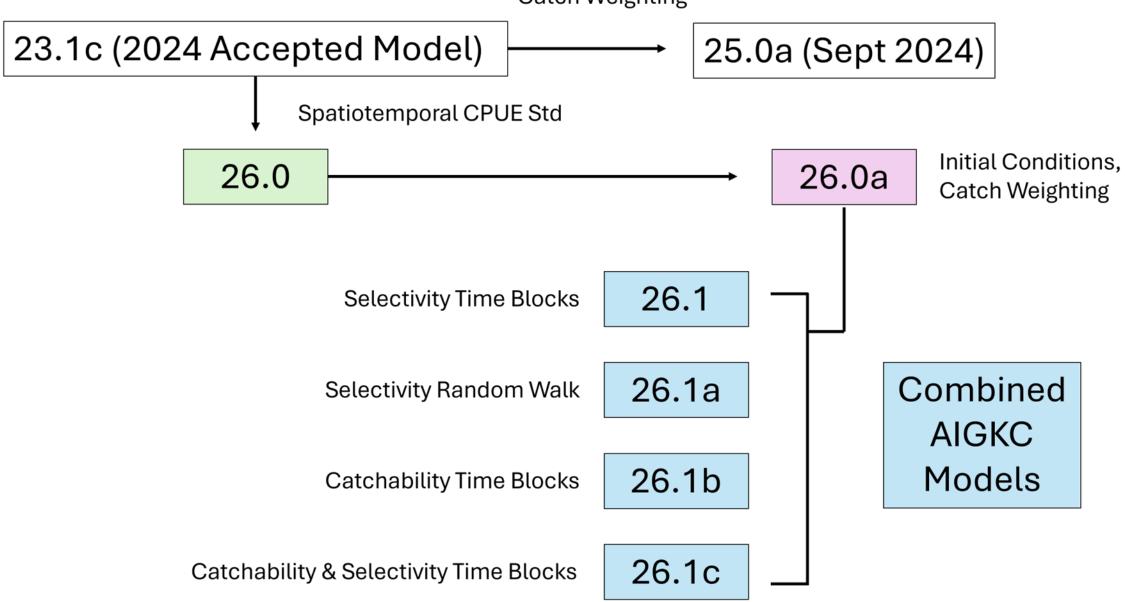
Aleutian Islands Golden King Crab 2026 Proposed Models

Tyler Jackson, ADF&G

Nov 2026 CPT

Initial Conditions, Catch Weighting



GMACS Update

Update from v2.20.21 to v2.20.31

Log of changes at bottom of TPL

Component $v2.20.21$ $v2.20.31$ $v2.20.21$	v2.20.31
Catch -479.864 -479.864 -456.703	-456.703
Index -44.874 -44.874 -69.515	-69.515
Size 827.284 827.284 1,016.130	1,016.130
Recruitment 19.200 19.200 24.486	24.486
Tagging $2,697.523$ $2,697.523$ $2,697.060$	2,697.060
Penalites 0.152 0.152 0.075	0.075
Priors 26.793 26.793 26.793	26.793
Total 3,046.213 3,046.213 3,238.325	3,238.325

 $W\Delta C$

 $\mathbf{E} \mathbf{\Delta} \mathbf{C}$

Reference points equivalent (Table 2)

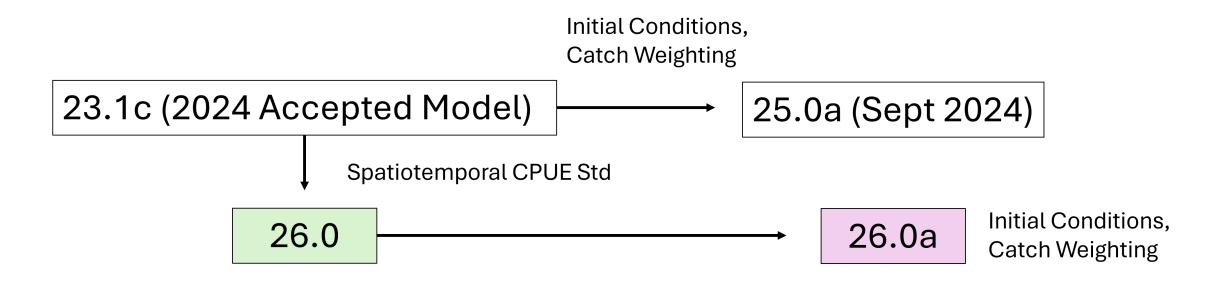
Initial Conditions, Catch Weighting

23.1c (2024 Accepted Model)

25.0a (Sept 2024)

Start model in 1981, non-equilibrium, weight catch likelihoods equally ($\lambda = 1$)

Explored in September 2024. Model 25.0b (Dirichlet multinomial) evaluated for 2025 final assessment instead



CPUE standardization using sdmTMB spatiotemporal model (Appendix A)

Observer index time series from 1995 – 2024

- Catchability (q) time blocks corresponding to rationalization (1995 2004;
 2005 2024)
- Best practice to have continuous index, handle changes due to rationalization within model (q scaled differently)

Appendix A: CPUE Standardization

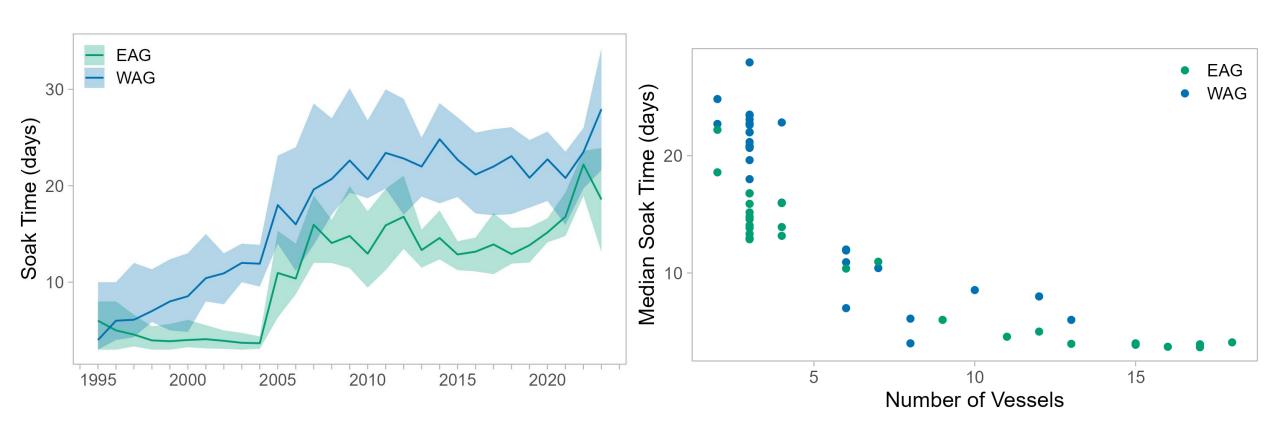
Presented to CPT briefly in May 2025

CPUE ~ Year + Gear + s(soak time) + s(depth) + (1|Vessel)

CPUE ~ Year + Gear + s(soak time:Rationalized) + s(depth) + (1|Vessel)

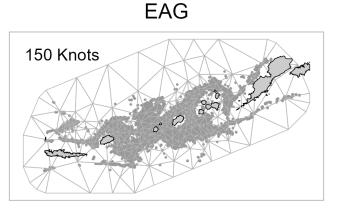
Tweedie, estimate p

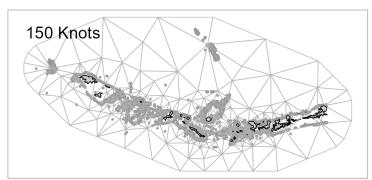
SSC June 2025: A spatiotemporal model is encouraged. However, the inclusion of the interaction term between soak time and year may alias changes in relative abundance. Some rationale should be given as to including that interaction or this element should be eliminated



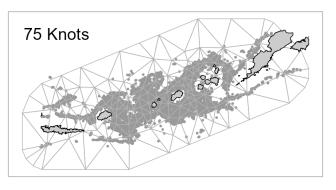
Barrier Mesh

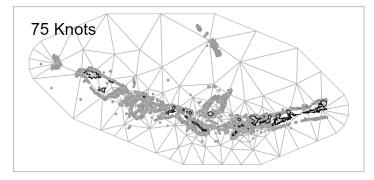
Kmeans w/ 150, 75, or 40 knots based on UTM coordinate in zone specific to EAG and WAG

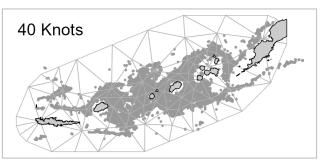


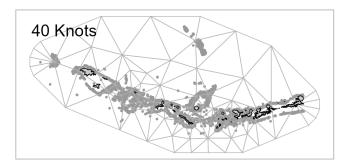


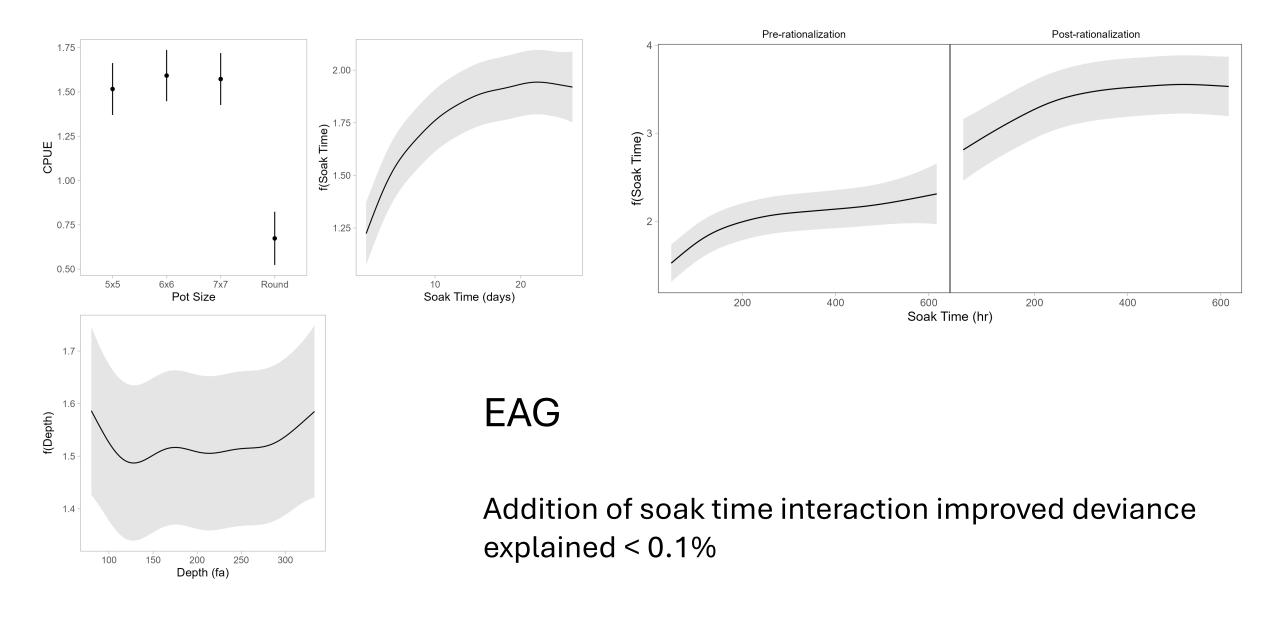
WAG

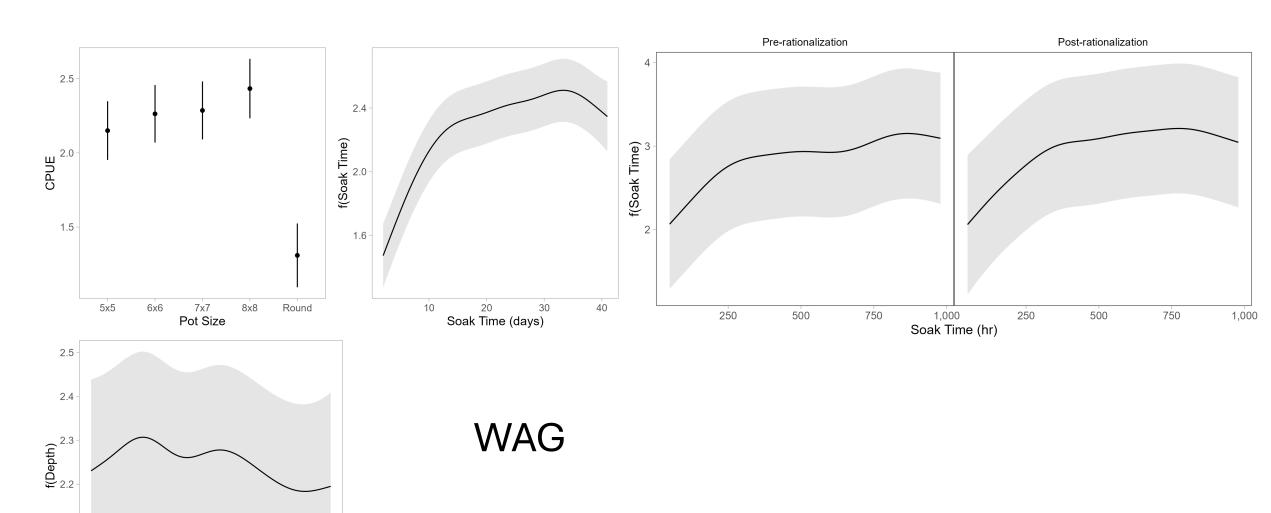












2.1

2.0

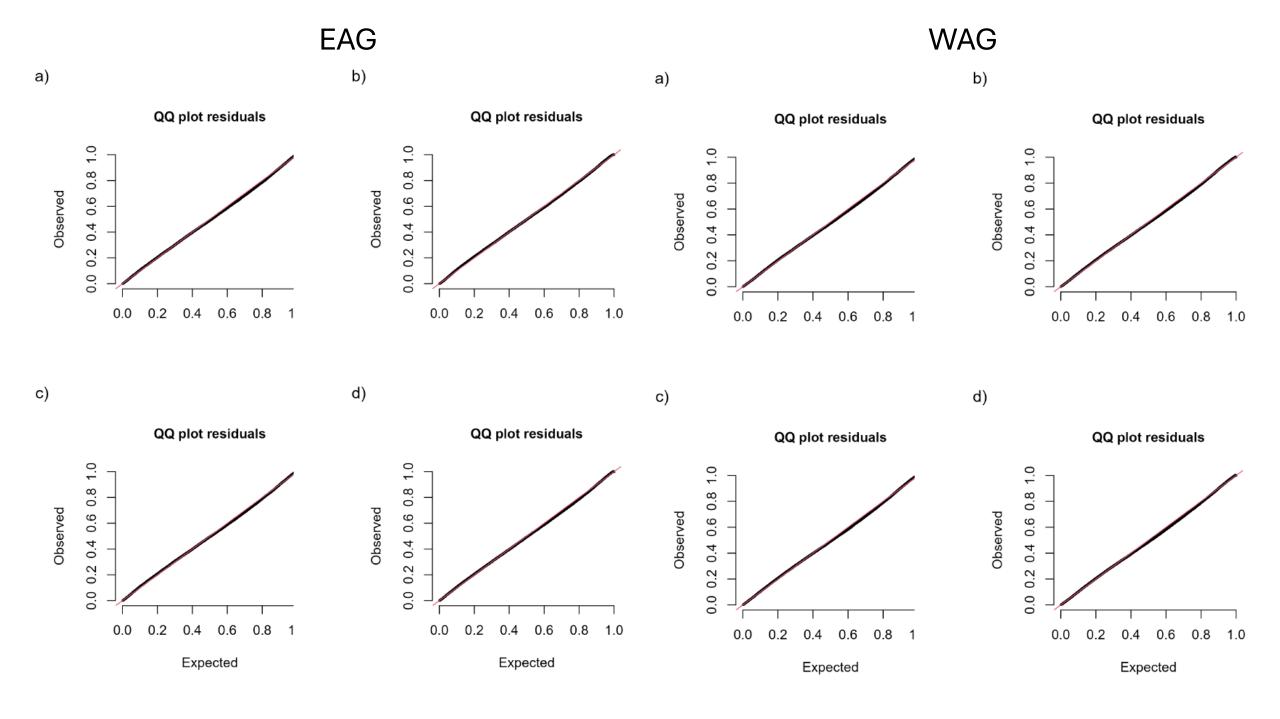
100

300

250

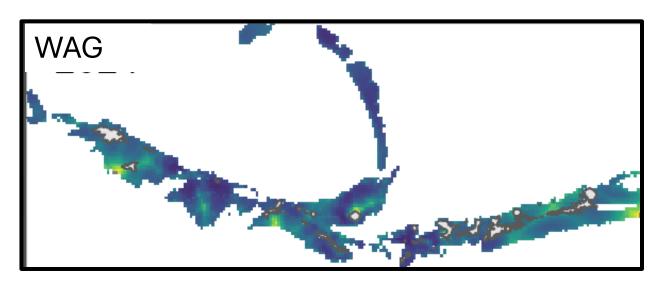
Depth (fa)

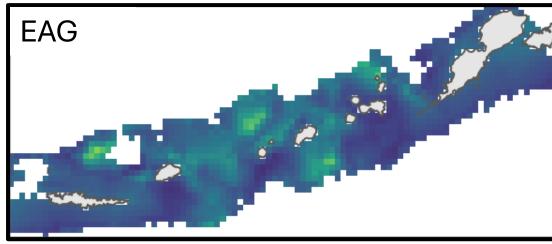
Addition of soak time interaction improved deviance explained < 0.1%



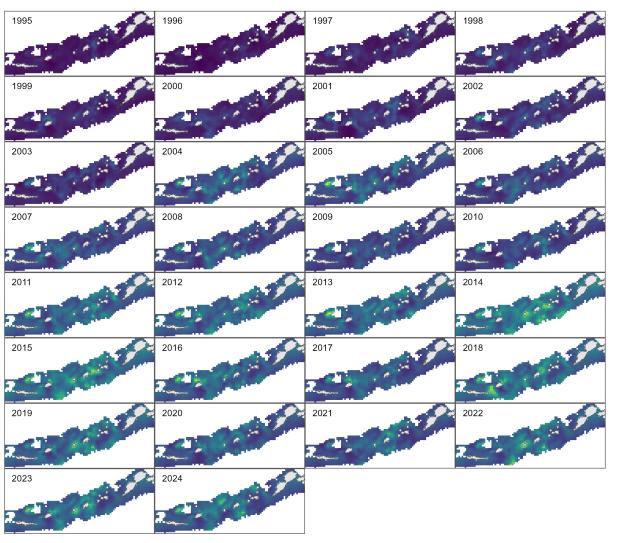
Prediction Grid

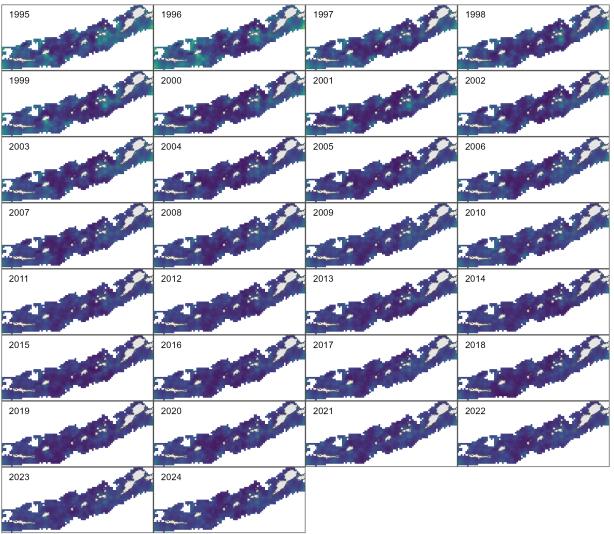
- 5 km2 grid within meh boundary
- Depth from Aleutian Islands 100 m bathymetry (Zimmerman and Prescott 2021)
- Trimmed depths > 1.5 x max depth in observer data
- Vessel not included



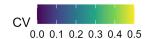


EAG Predictions

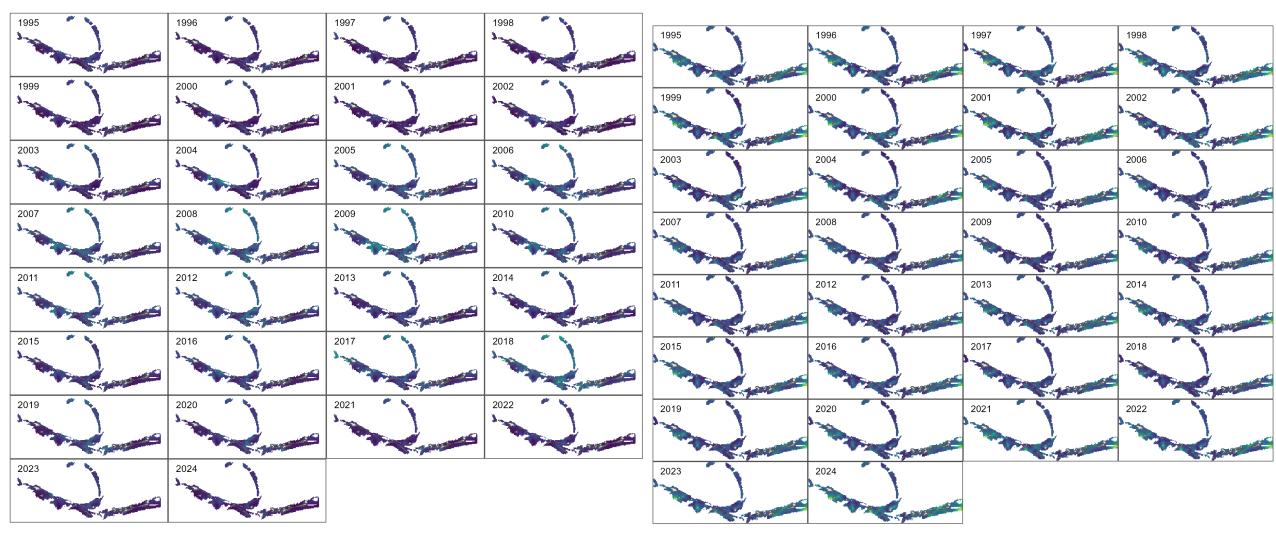


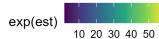


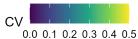




WAG Predictions







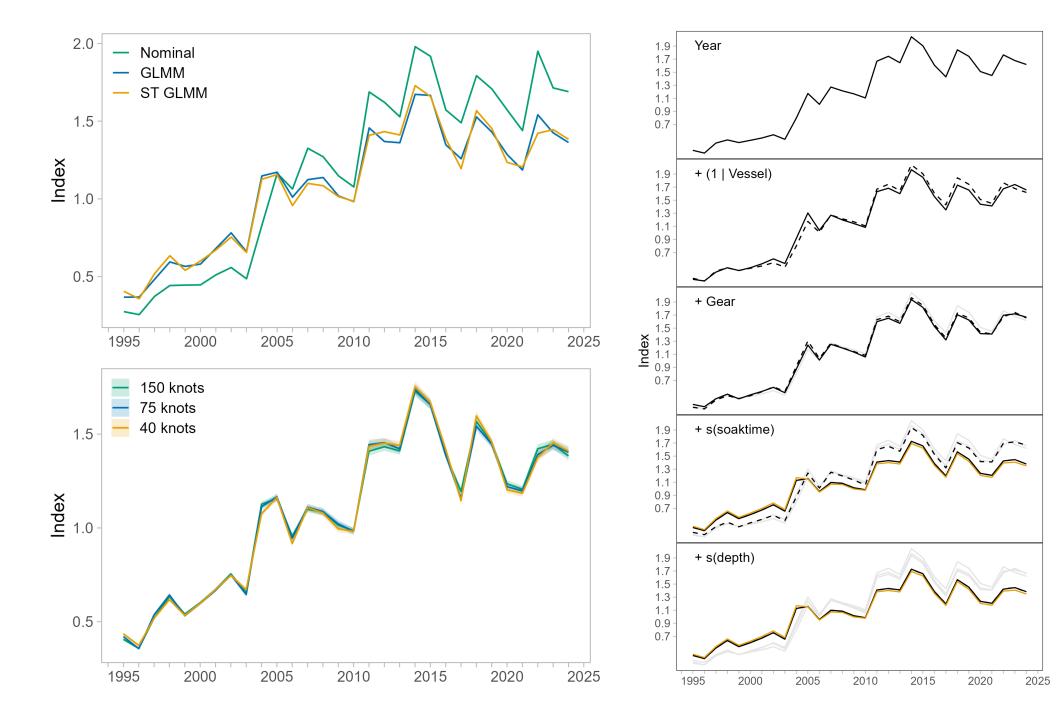
Moran's / (Table A1)

• High resolution mesh resolved more spatial autocorrelation

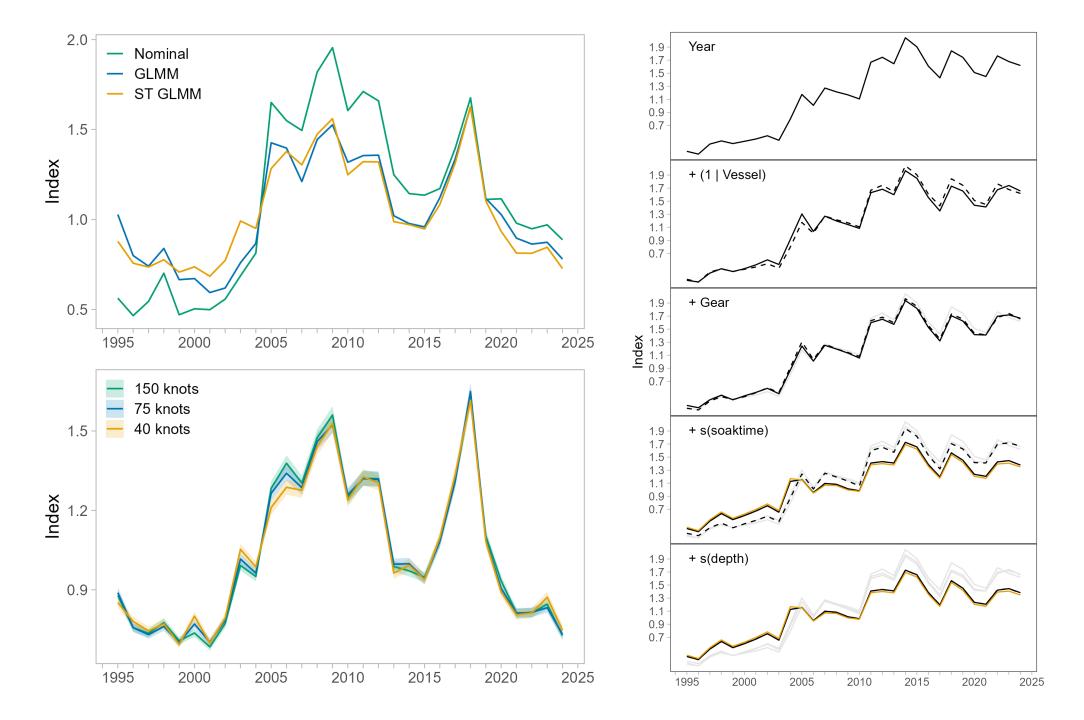
• Larger Moran's *I* earlier in time series

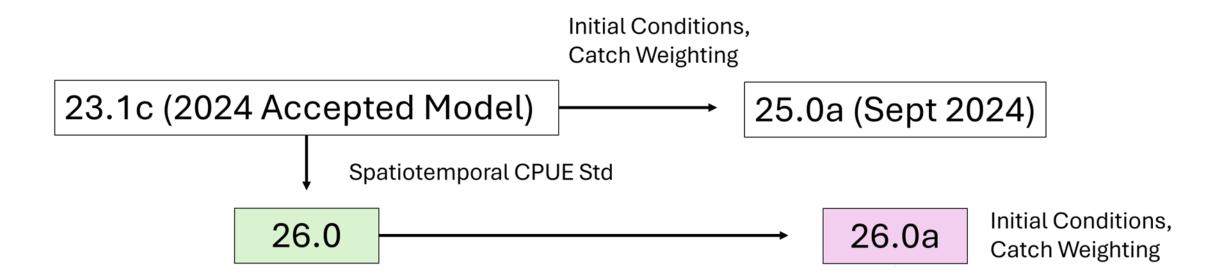
Values low, but significant – sample sizes are large

EAG



WAG

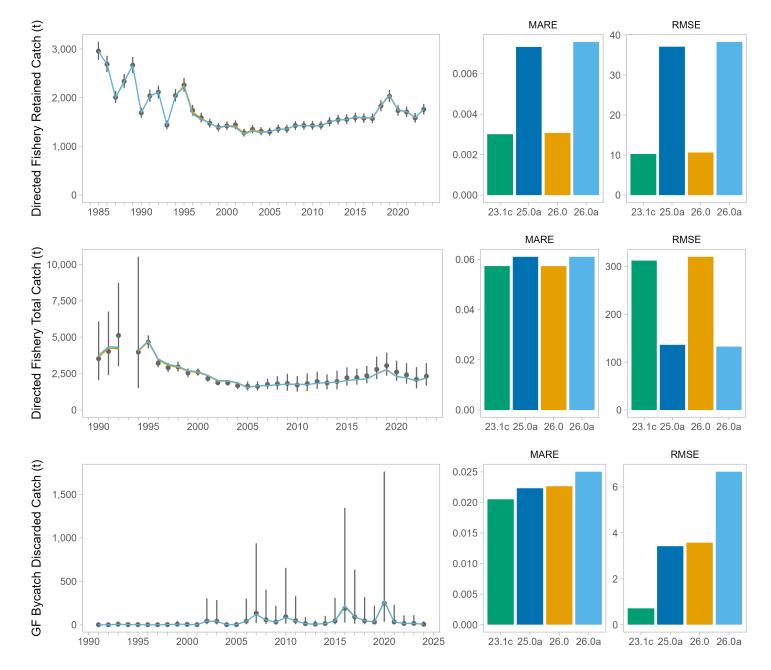




Start model in non-equilibrium conditions in 1981

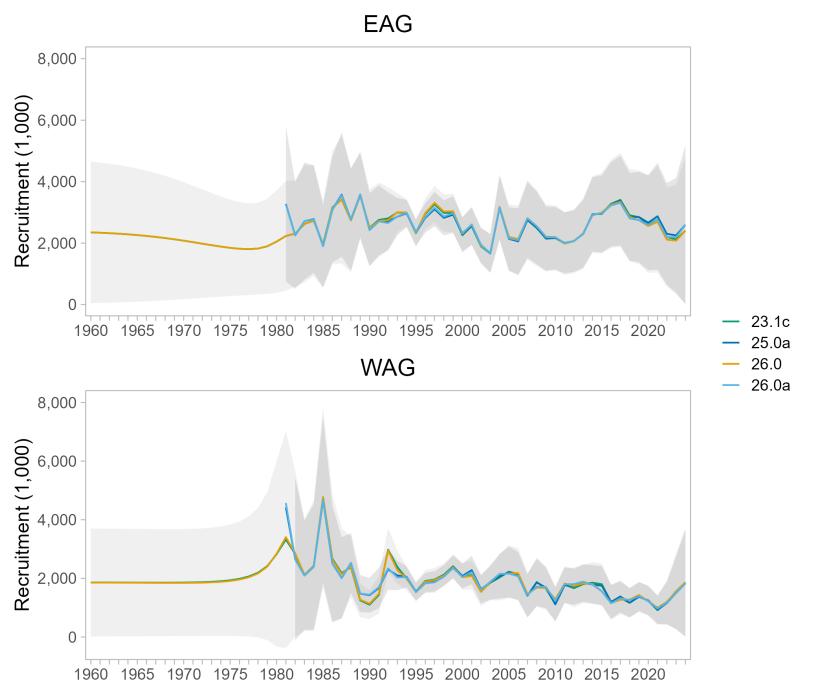
- Remove 22 parameters for R_0 and 1960-1980 recruitment deviations
- Add 18 parameters for R_{init} , N at size deviations, and \bar{R}
- 136 140 mm CL as reference size class

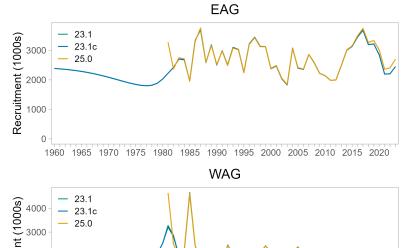
EAG Catch Series

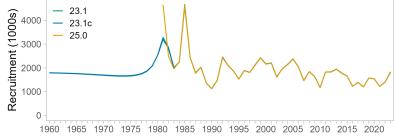


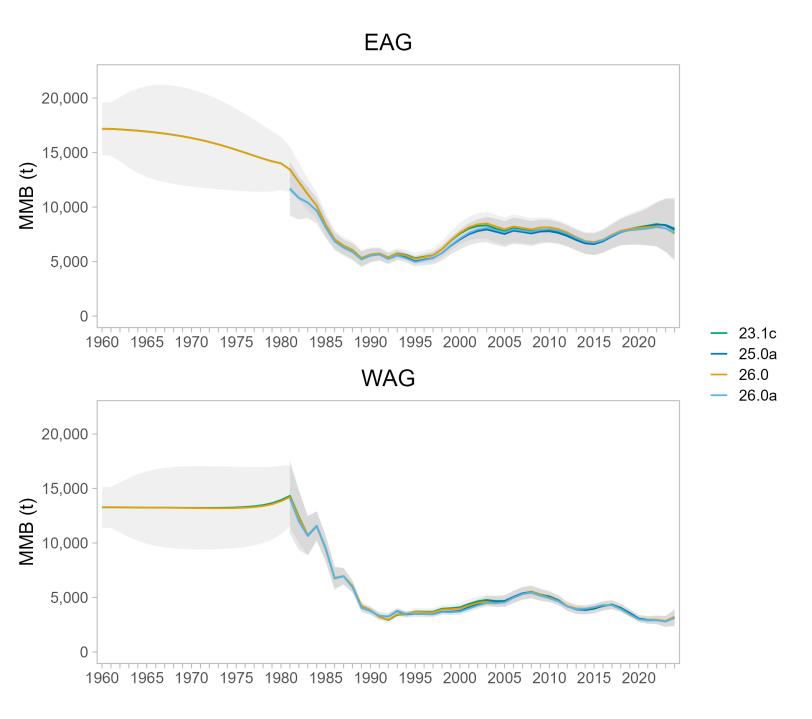
WAG Catch Series

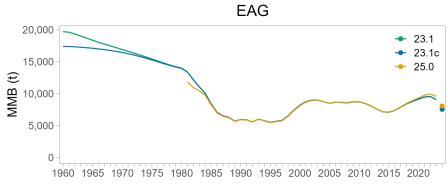


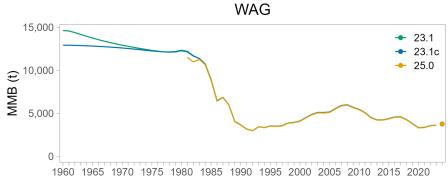




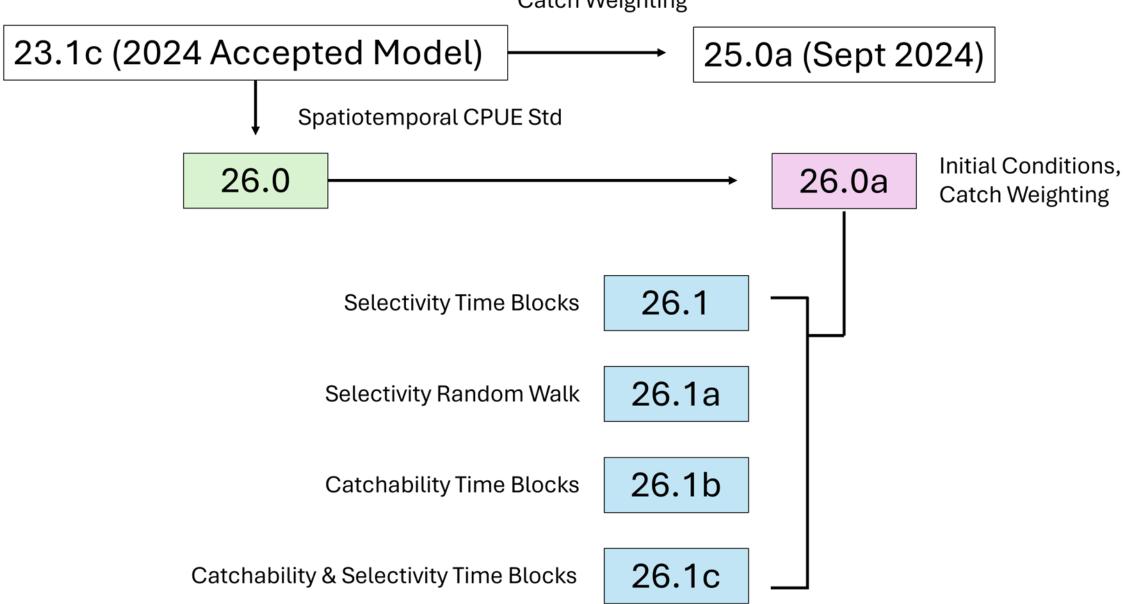








Initial Conditions, Catch Weighting

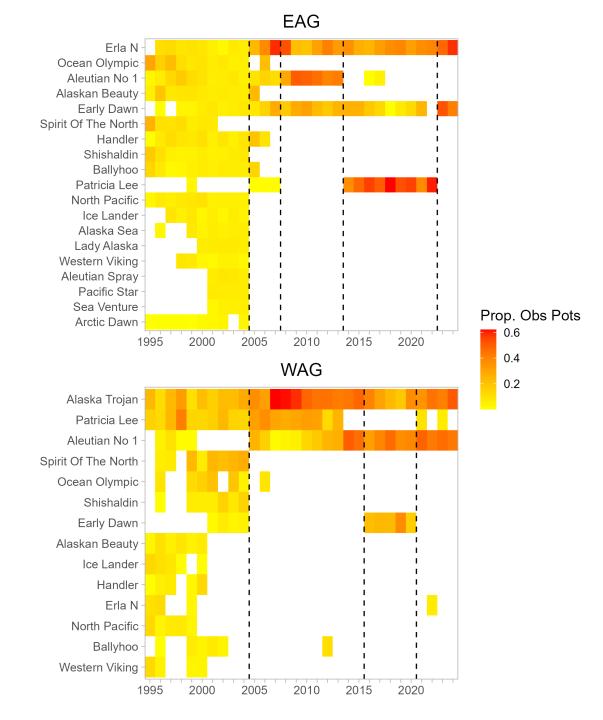


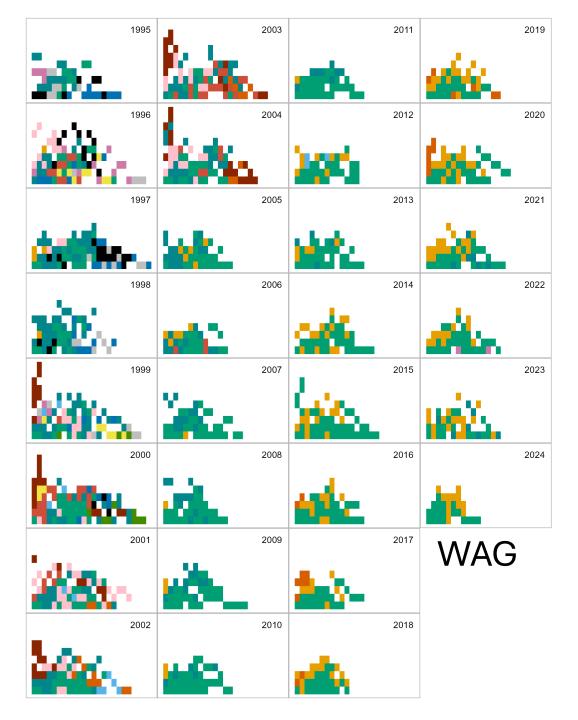
Time varying selectivity and/or catchability is *likely* result of changing fleet

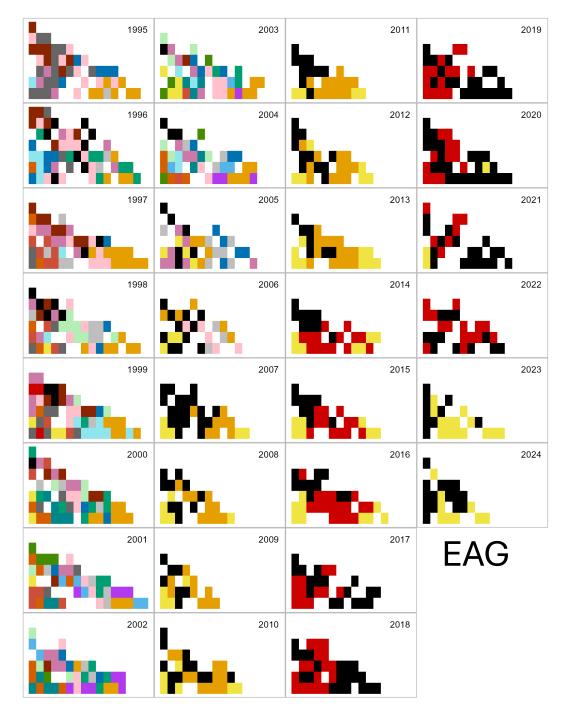
Pre-rationalization = many participants, less specific/selective behavior

Fleet consolidation post-rationalization happened over several time blocks

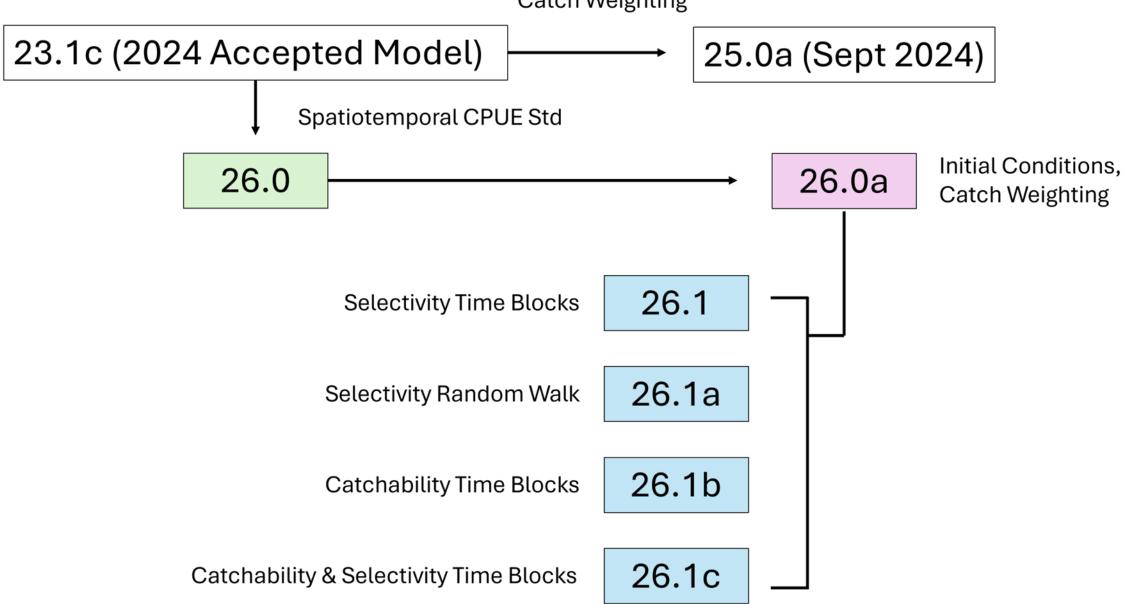
EAG	WAG			
2005 - 2007	2005 - 2015			
2008 - 2013	2016 - 2020			
2014 - 2022	2021 - 2024			
2023 - 2024				

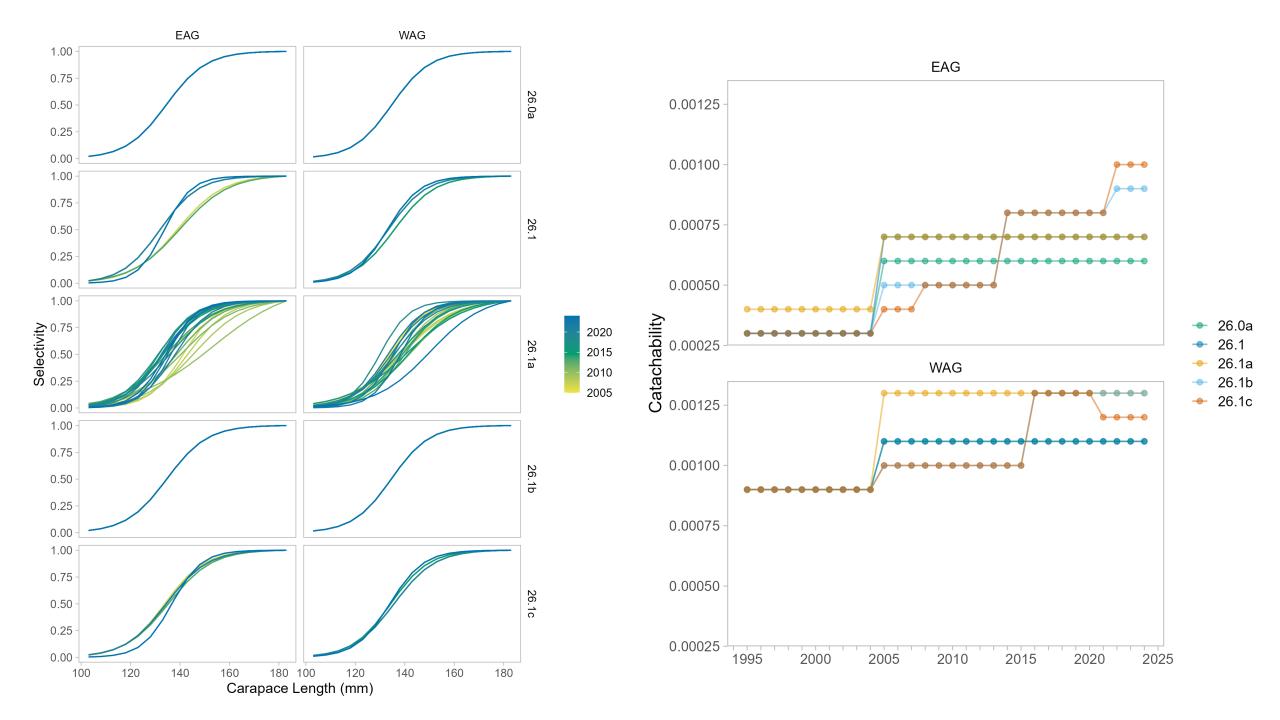






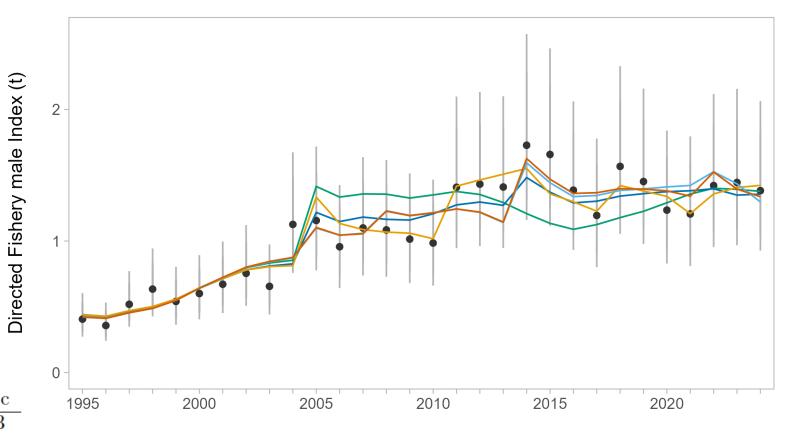
Initial Conditions, Catch Weighting

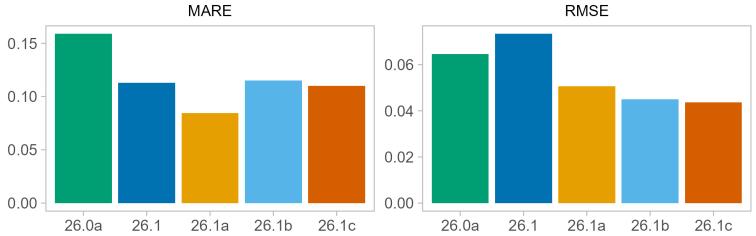




EAG

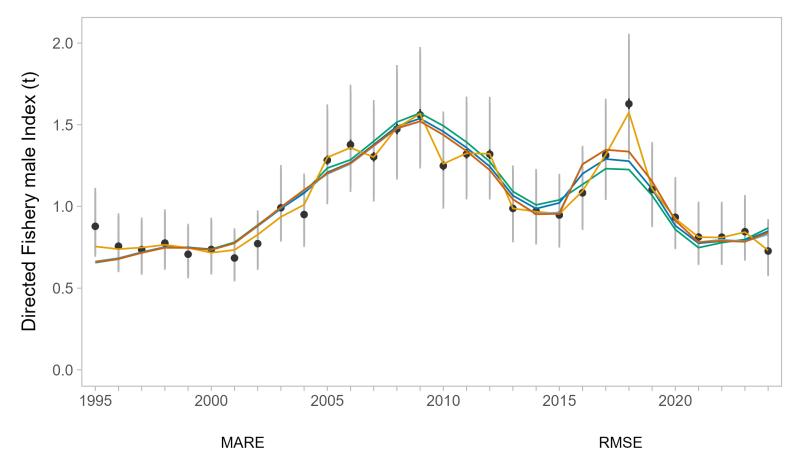


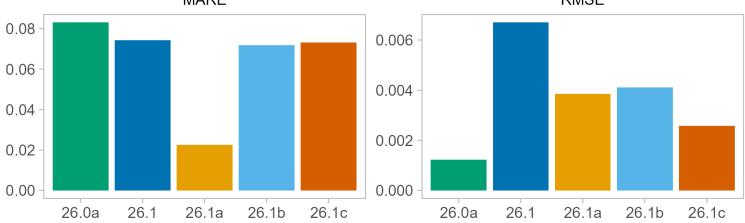


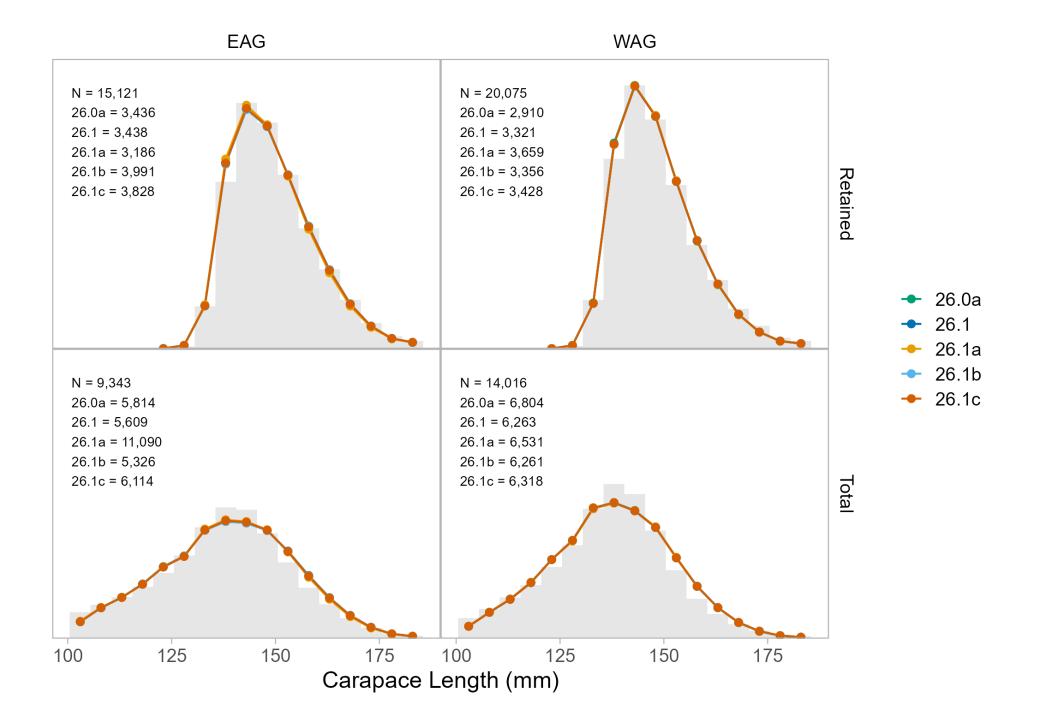


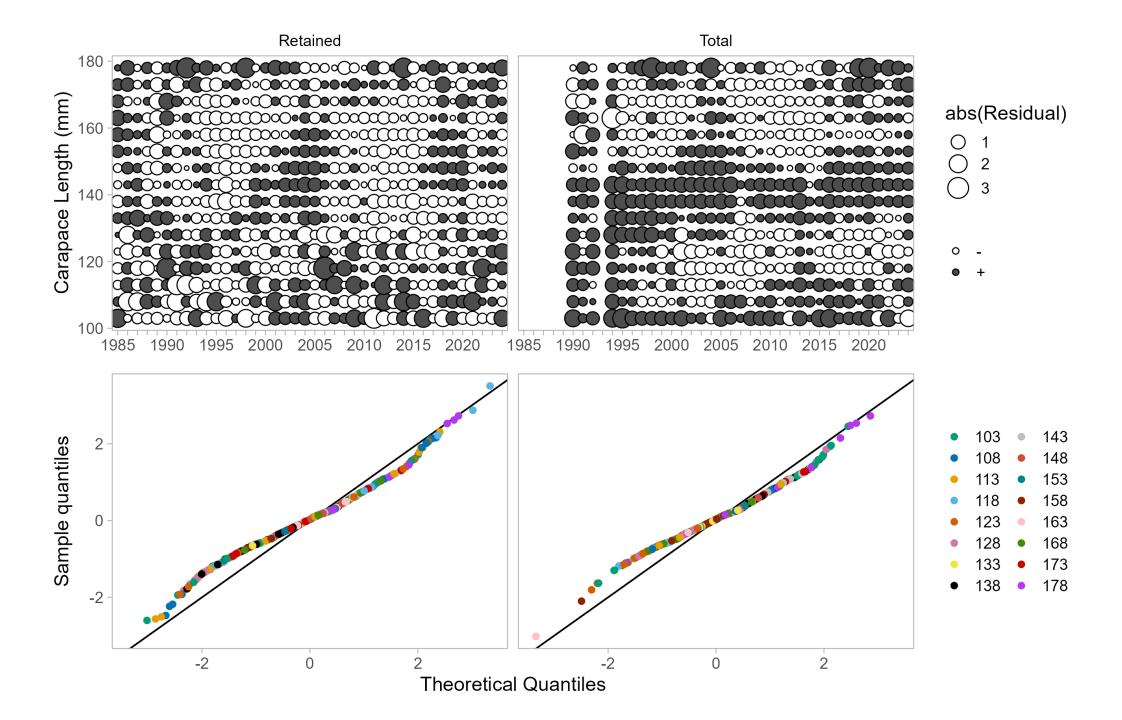
WAG

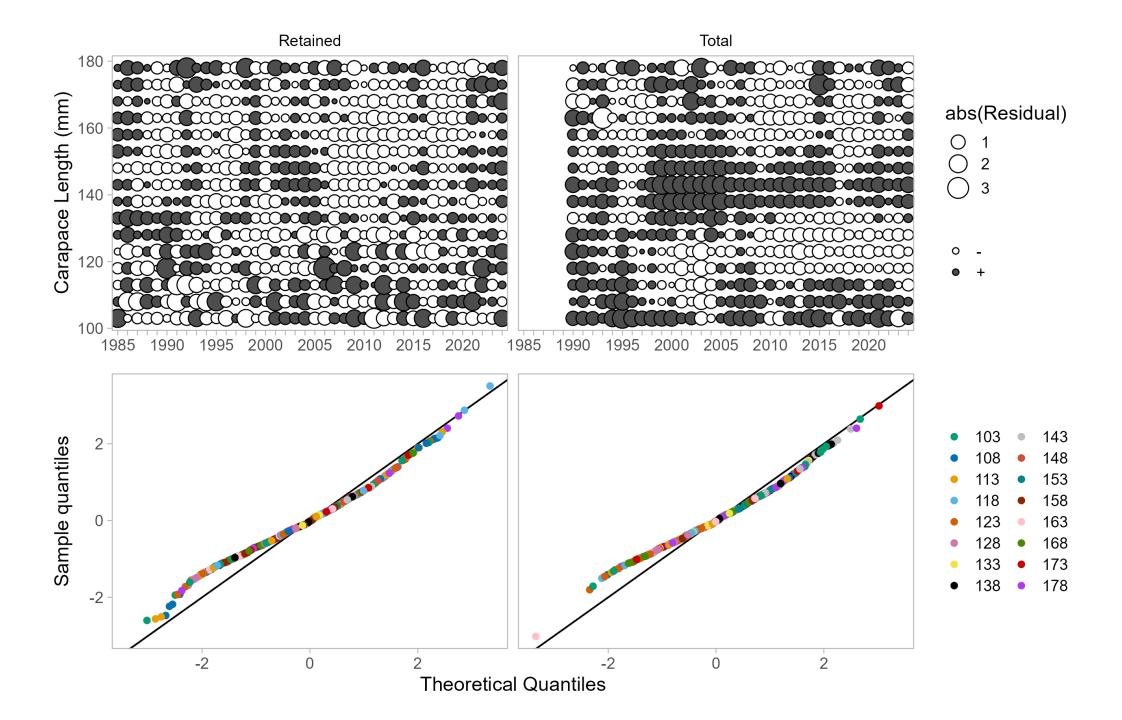
${\bf Subdistrict}$	26.0a	26.1	26.1a	26.1b	26.1c
EAG	0.20	0.13	0.12	0.14	0.13
WAG	0.11	0.10	0.04	0.10	0.10









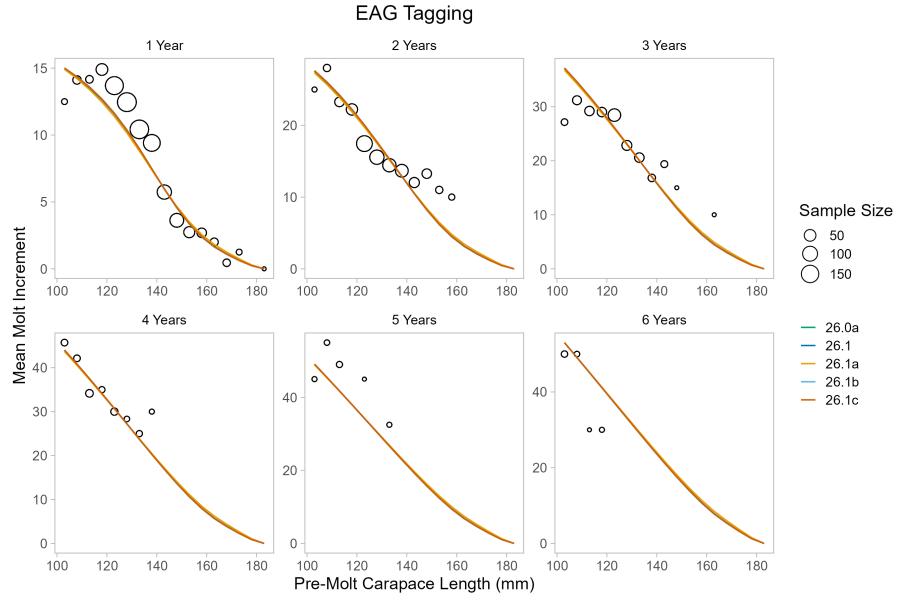


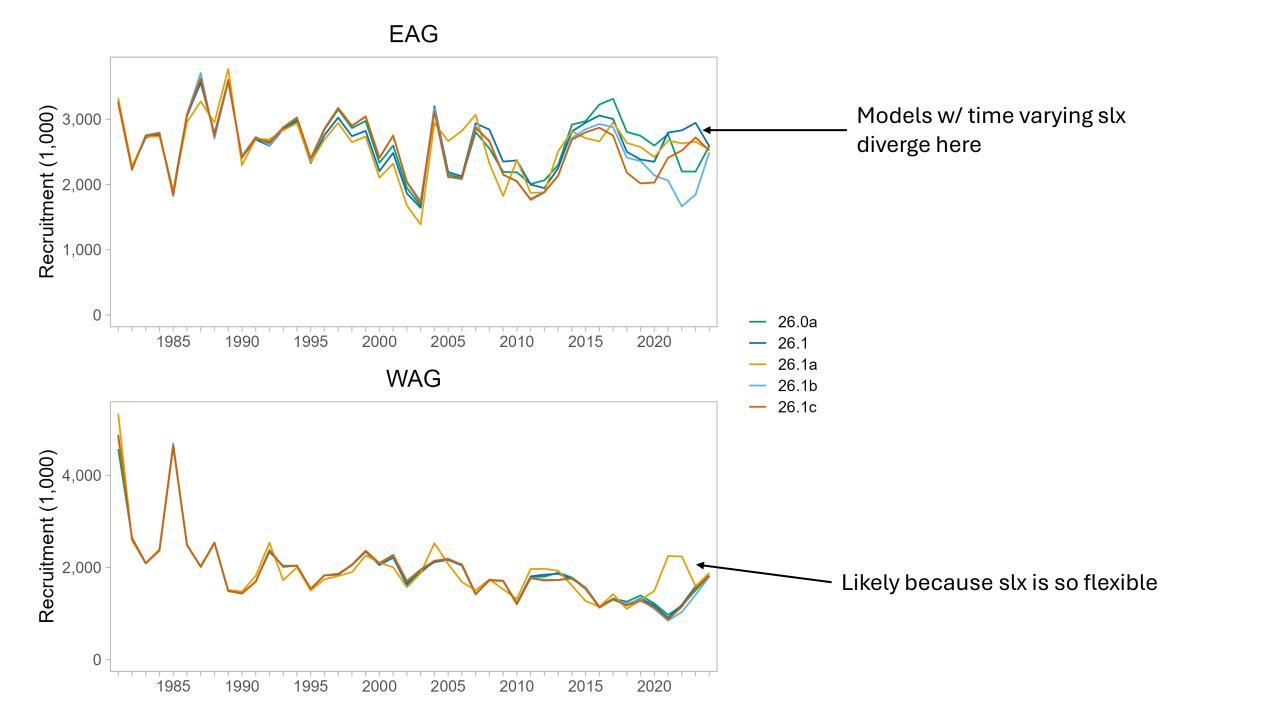
WAG looks similar

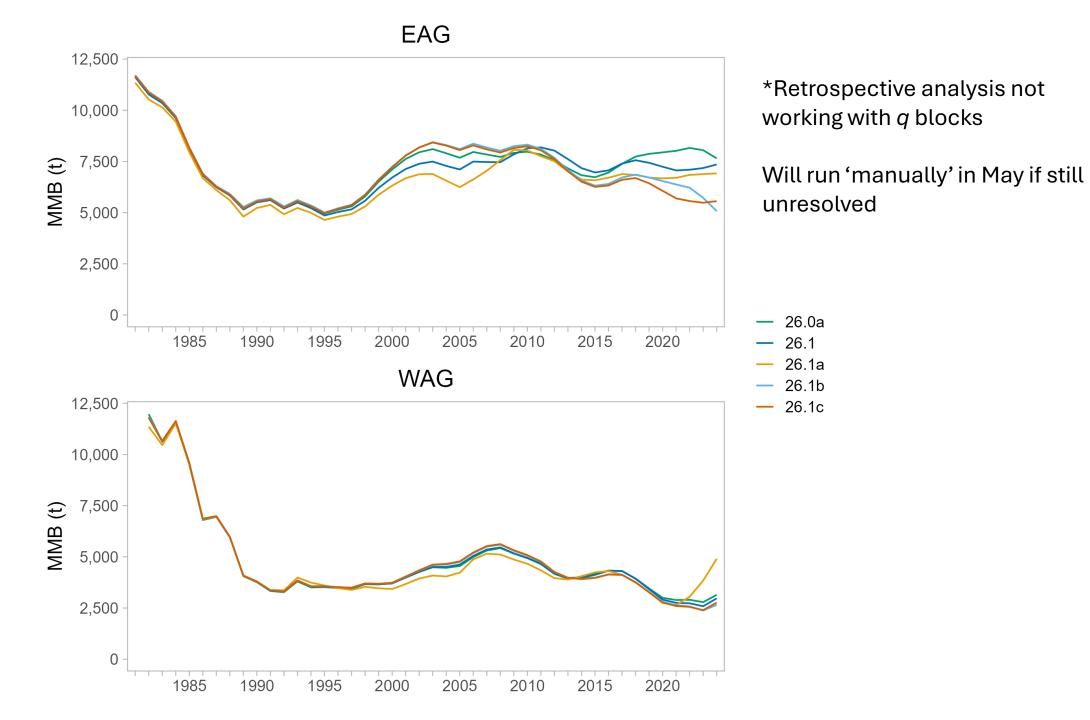
All Returns specified as pre-rat

Need original data

Revisit growth function?







EAG

Model	MMB (t)	$B_{35\%}$ (t)	$rac{MMB}{B_{35\%}}$	$\bar{R}_{1987-2021}$	$\mathrm{F}_{35\%}$	F_{OFL}	OFL (t)
26.0	6,671	6,737	0.99	2,695	0.51	0.51	2,276
26.0a	6,843	6,707	1.02	2,670	0.52	0.52	2,315
26.1	$7,\!268$	$6,\!575$	1.11	2,618	0.50	0.50	$2{,}137$
26.1a	6,801	6,491	1.05	2,580	0.51	0.51	2,006
26.1b	$5,\!250$	6,548	0.80	2,606	0.52	0.41	1,234
26.1c	6,100	6,472	0.94	$2,\!576$	0.53	0.49	1,493

WAG

Model	MMB (t)	$B_{35\%}$ (t)	$\frac{MMB}{B_{35\%}}$	$\bar{R}_{1987-2021}$	$\mathrm{F}_{35\%}$	$\mathrm{F}_{\mathrm{OFL}}$	OFL (t)
26.0	3,615	4,520	0.80	1,811	0.52	0.41	791
26.0a	$3,\!531$	4,518	0.78	1,803	0.54	0.41	747
26.1	$3,\!476$	4,509	0.77	1,798	0.52	0.39	686
26.1a	4,819	4,493	1.07	1,785	0.58	0.58	1,404
26.1b	$3,\!176$	4,499	0.71	1,794	0.53	0.36	565
26.1c	3,337	4,500	0.74	1,794	0.53	0.38	611

Jittering model 26.1 and 26.1b

• For base model see 2025 final assessment – no issues

 EAG, all jitter runs converge to MLE – explore jitter sd > 0.3 in final assessment

 WAG, identified one other minimum, > 75% of runs converge to MLE

Author Recommendations

Risk in assigning variability to processes erroneously (i.e. trading or adding to misspecification) (Fisch et al., 2023; Szuwalksi et al., 2018)

• Strong case for vessel dynamics varying assumptions about fishing process

Time blocks feel fairly subjective

 Less risk when correct process is varied, but overparameterized (Cronin-Fine And Punt 2021; Stewart and Monnahan 2017)

Diagnostics lacking here

- Case could be made for either selectivity or catchability
- Bring models 23.1c, 26.0a, 26.1, and 26.1b to final assessment

SSC 2025: Combined OFL Calculation

SSC suggested approach:

- 1. Add MMB and B_{35} by area
- 2. Apply cumulative stock status to F_{OFL} control rule using area specific F_{35}
- 3. Compute OFL and sum

Suggested by CPT/SSC in 2017, not used from 2018 onward (from what I can tell from past SAFEs and NPFMC motions)

Subdistrict	MMB (t)	$B_{35\%}$ (t)	Status	$\mathrm{F}_{35\%}$	F_{OFL}	Combined Status	F _{OFL} (Combined)
EAG	6,879	6,730	1.022	0.515	0.515	0.928	0.474
WAG	3,570	4,530	0.788	0.514	0.393	0.928	0.473

Combined OFL Calculation

Subdistrict	MMB (t)	$B_{35\%}$ (t)	Status	$\mathrm{F}_{35\%}$	F_{OFL}	Combined Status	F _{OFL} (Combined)
EAG	6,879	6,730	1.022	0.515	0.515	0.928	0.474
WAG	$3,\!570$	4,530	0.788	0.514	0.393	0.928	0.473

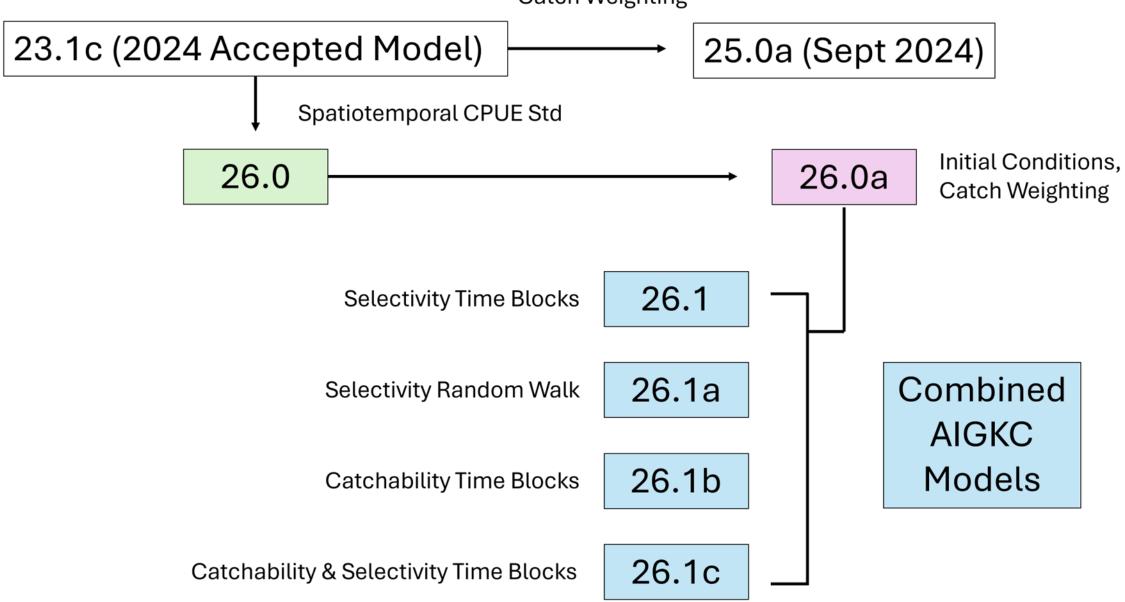
ADF&G manages subdistricts largely independently

- Harvest strategy exploitation rate on MMB (EAG 15%; WAG 20%)
- Separate TACs, separate vessel participation

Suggested Approach applies surplus in EAG to harvest opportunity in WAG

- Subdistrict specific reference points may warrant caution as population dynamics continue to diverge
- This approach is more akin to what a combined model would produce

Initial Conditions, Catch Weighting



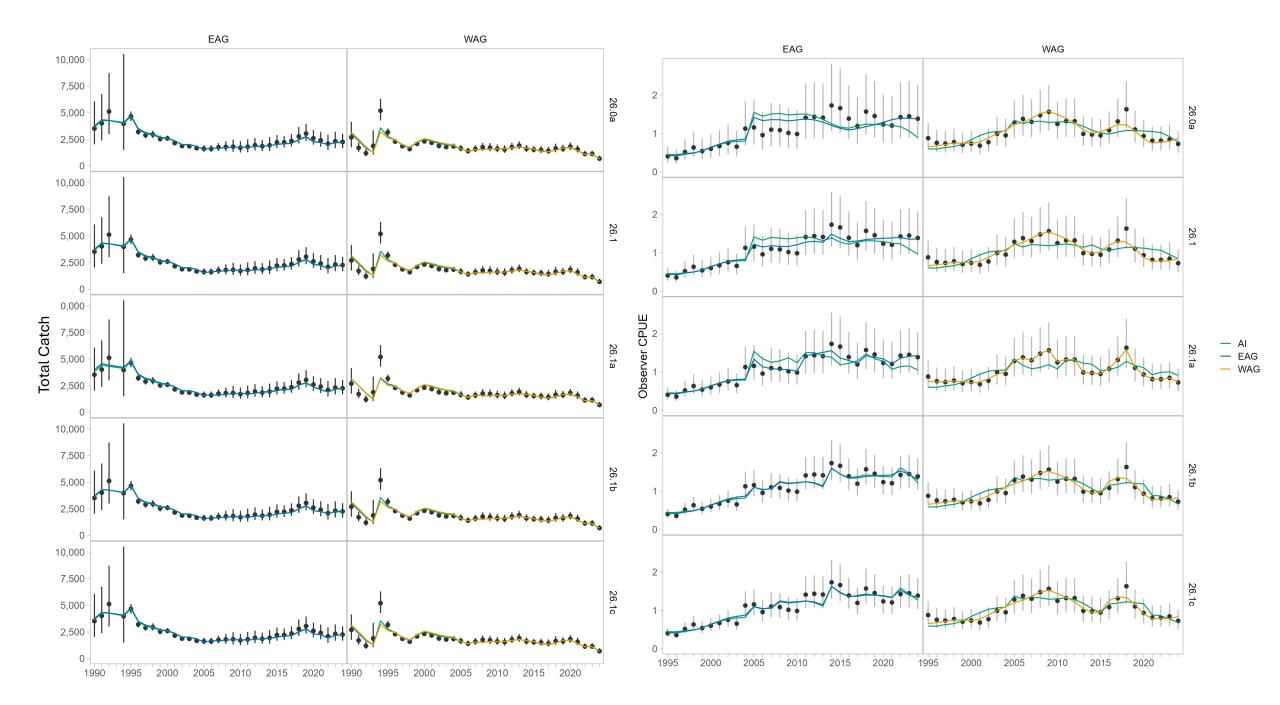
Combined Aleutian Islands Model

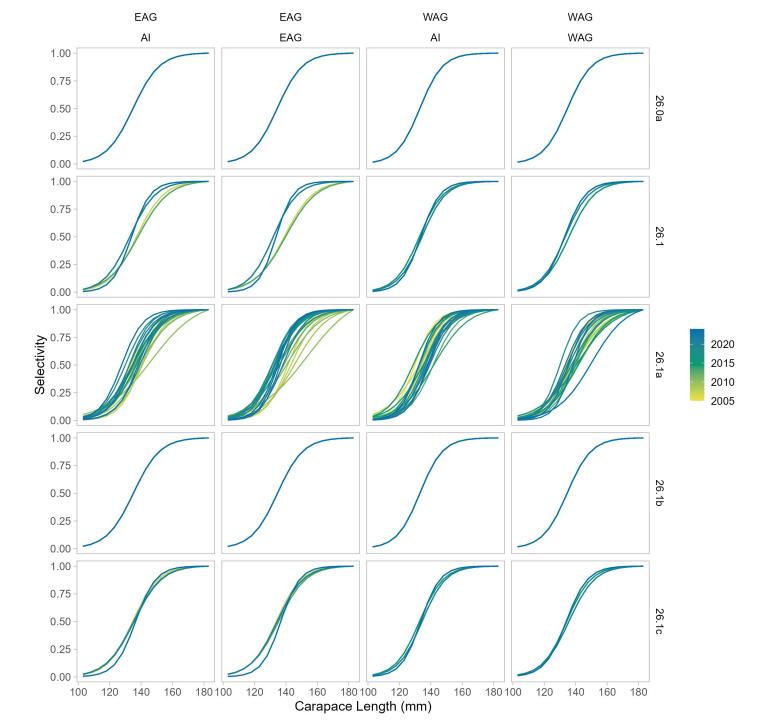
GMACS does not allow area stratification and subpopulation dynamics

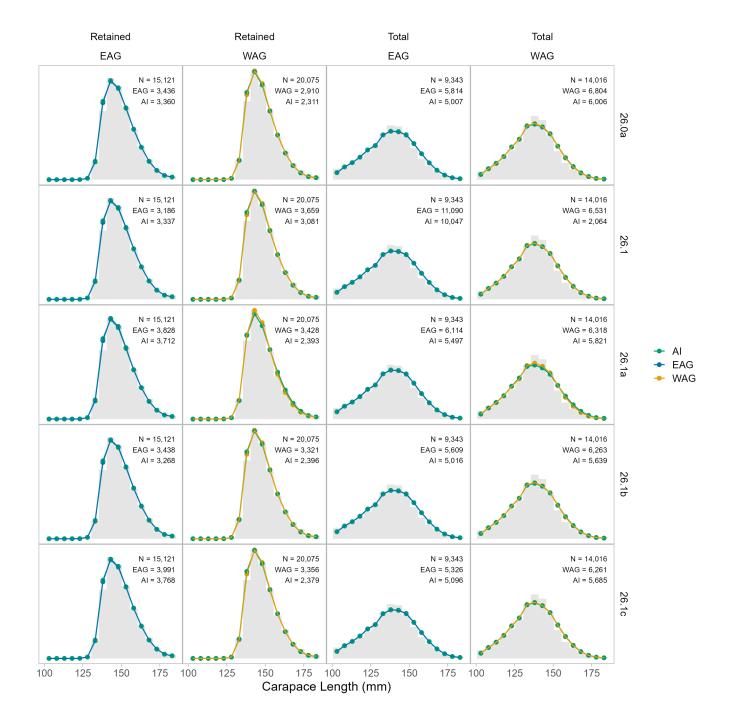
Stop-gap solution = use sex slot of framework in place of area – (two area model without migration)

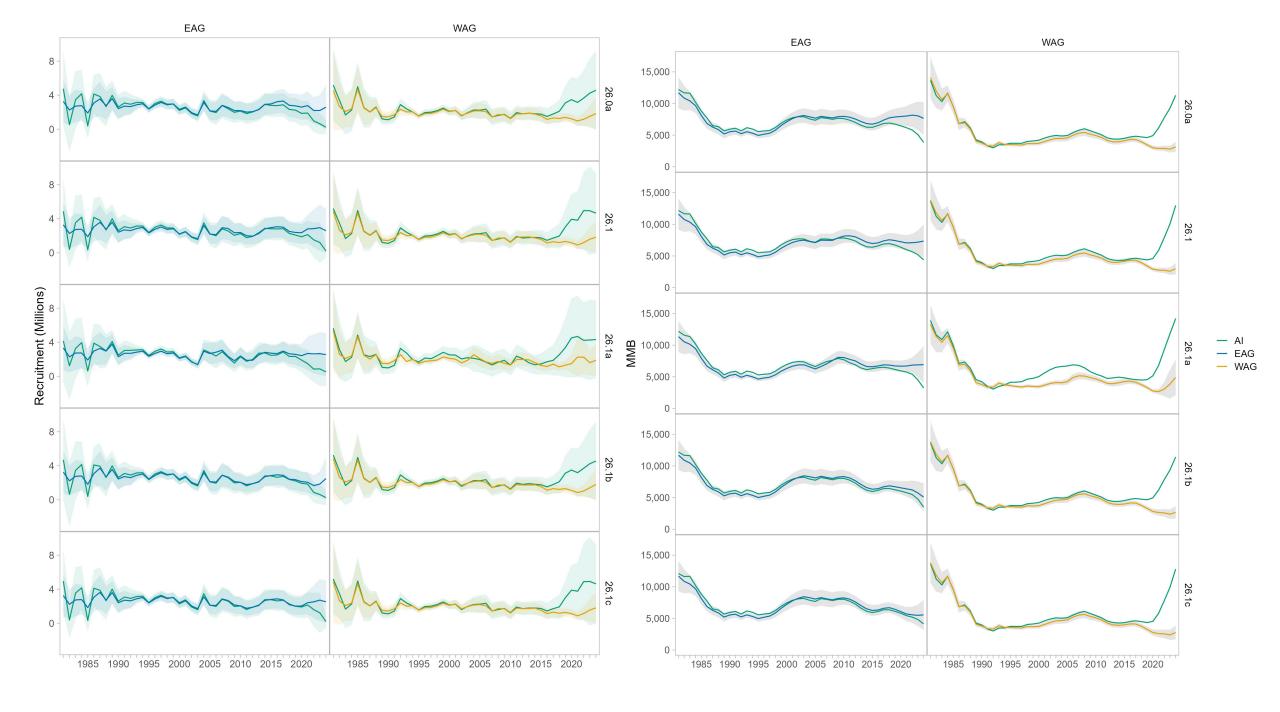
Still small issues:

- Sexes cannot share growth function, data
- Bycatch data must be combined









Combined Aleutian Islands Model

Bridging issue may be that data are specified as the same fleet?

Issue in estimating Rec sex ratio dev?

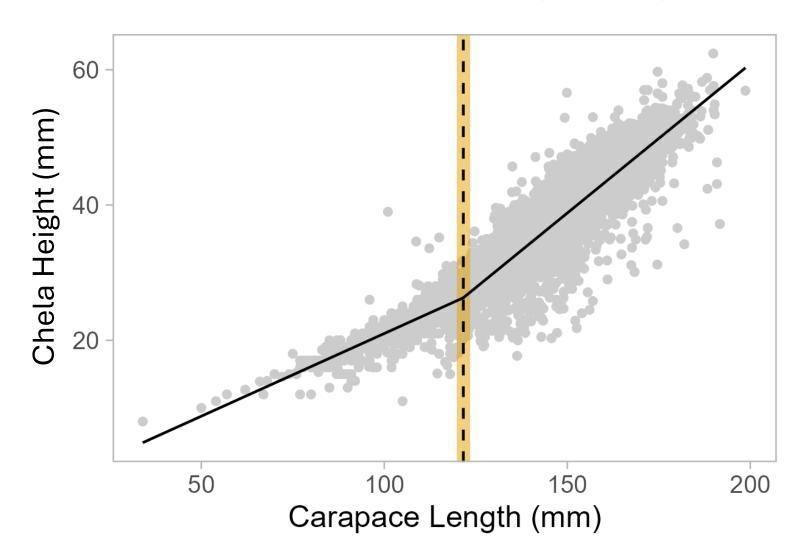
Need to just focus on one model scenario next assessment cycle

Asking for more direction on whether to prioritize this vs progress on subdistrict specific models

Appendix B: Size at Maturity

Study	udy Region		N	SM (ψ)	CI (SE)
Jewett et al. (1985)	ln (CH / CL)	British Columbia	395	114	102.6-125.4
Otto and Cumminsky (1985)	$\ln \left(\mathrm{CH} \; / \; \mathrm{CL} \right)$	Bowers Ridge	515	108.6	(2.6)
	$\ln \left(\mathrm{CH} \; / \; \mathrm{CL} \right)$	Seguam Pass	775	120.8	(2.9)
Somerton and Otto (1986)	ln (CH / CL)	St. Matthew Is	205	92.0	87.3-96.7
	ln (CH / CL)	Pribilof Is.	1,866	107.0	97.9 - 116.0
	ln (CH / CL)	Aleutian Is.	299	130.0	122.2-137.8
Olson et al. (2018)	CH / CL	Lynn Canal	1,859	147.3	134.0 - 150.7
	CH / CL	Icy Strait	668	158.0	149.9-162.7
	CH / CL	Frederick Sound	398	131.9	120.3-181.0
	CH / CL	North Stephens Passage	2,294	137.6	131.0-141.0
	CH / CL	Mid-Chatham Strait	2,183	127.3	121.4-131.4
	CH / CL	Lower Chatham Strait	1,630	117.9	115.4-121.6
	CH / CL	Clarence Strait	754	138.5	130.0-143.0
Siddeek et al. (2022)	ln (CH/CL) / CL	WAG (1984/85)	508	108.8	103.8-126
	ln (CH/CL) / CL	EAG (1991/92)	3,247	104.1	84.5-111.8
	ln (CH/CL) / CL	AI	3,755	109.0	104.3 - 116.5
	CH / CL	WAG	5,361	120.8	112.6-126.1
	CH / CL	EAG	5,454	108.2	88.4-126.5
	CH / CL	AI	10,815	116.8	105.8 - 122.8
	CH / CL	AI (All Data)	14,570	122.9	120.4-125.1

$$CH = \beta_0 + \beta_1 CL + \beta_2 (x - \psi)^+ + \epsilon$$

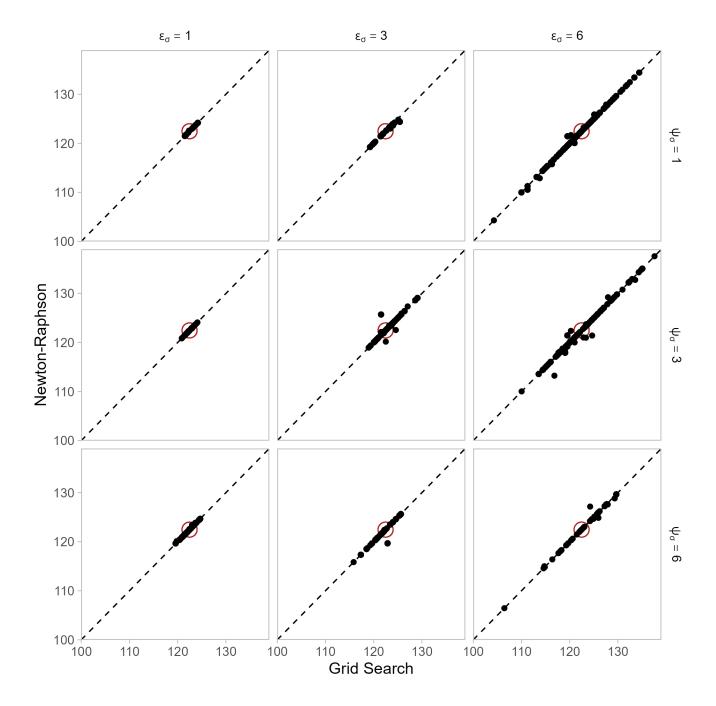


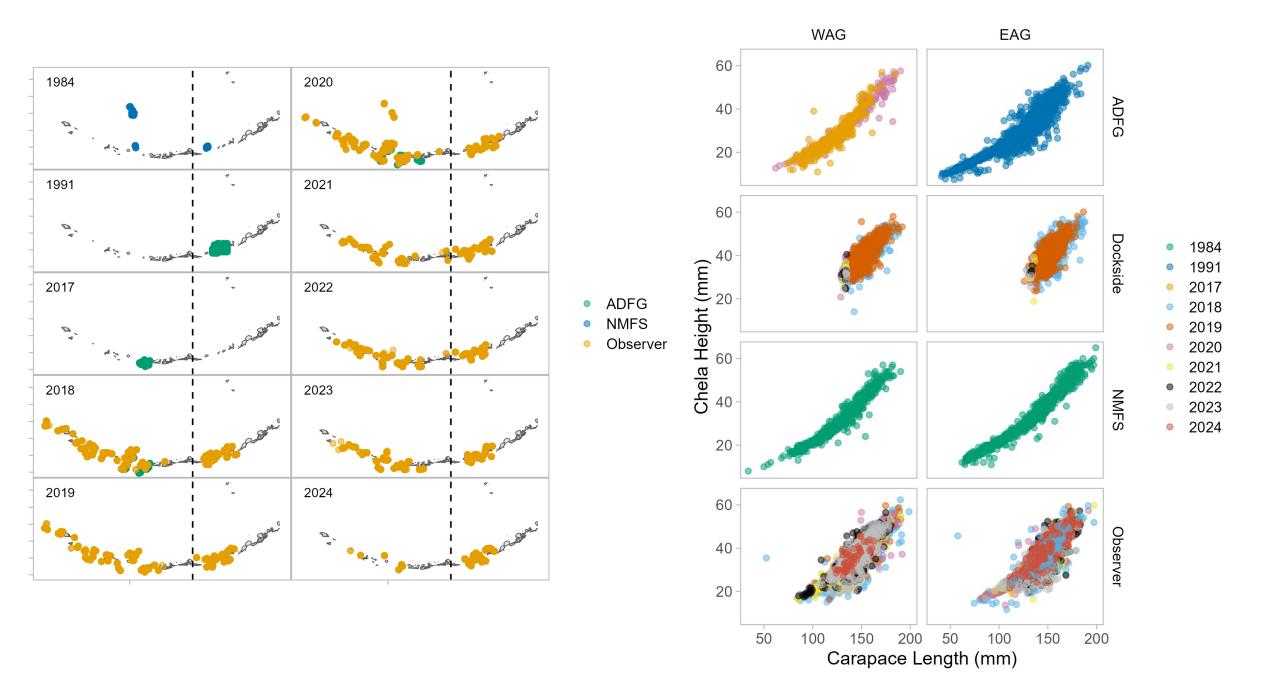
Breakpoint estimation methods

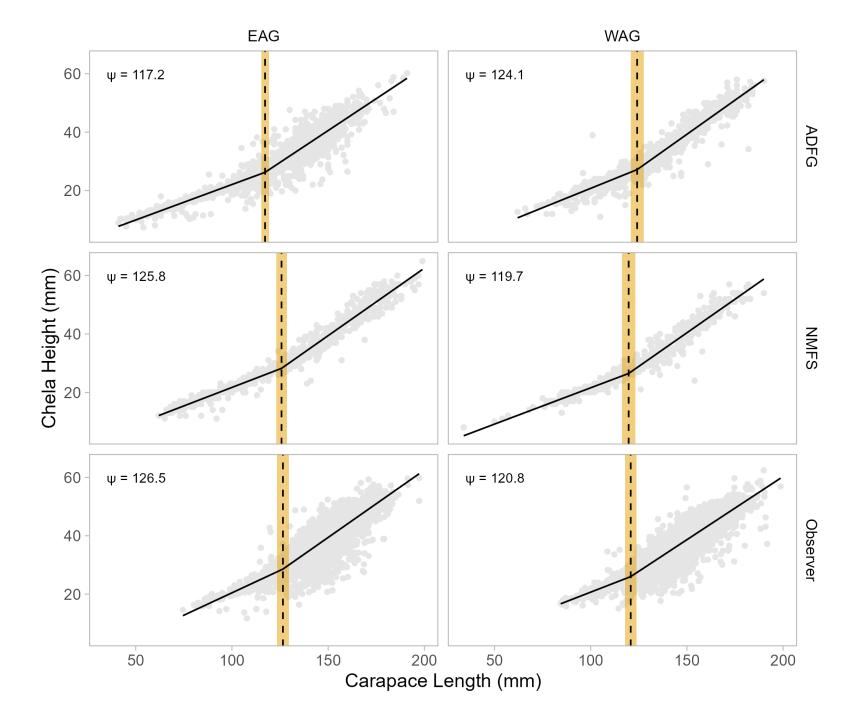
Olson et al. (2018) and Siddeek et al. (2022) used slightly different optimization methods

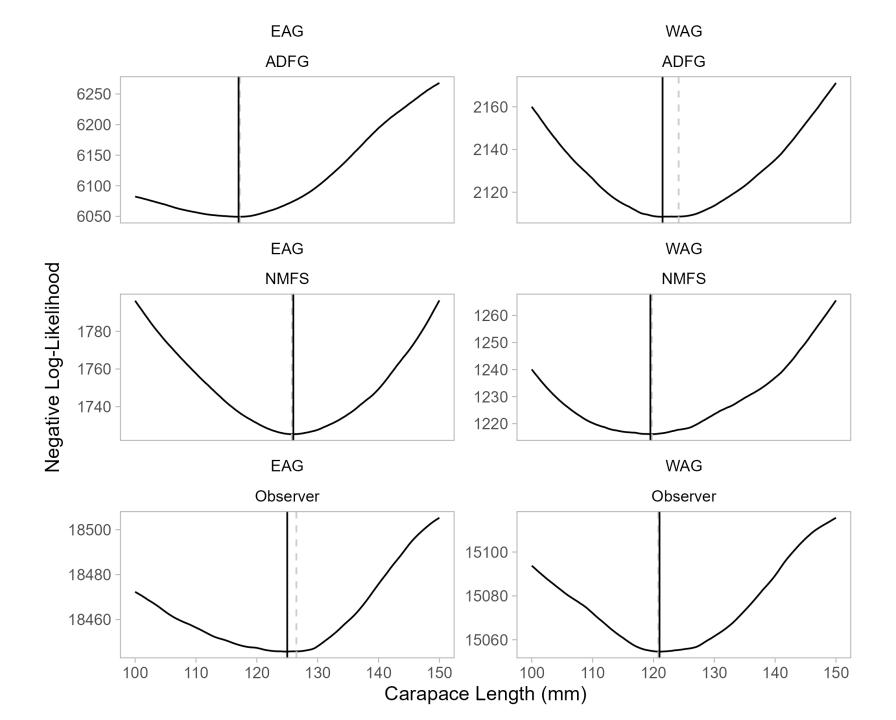
Olson et al. (2018) – *SiZer* – grid search

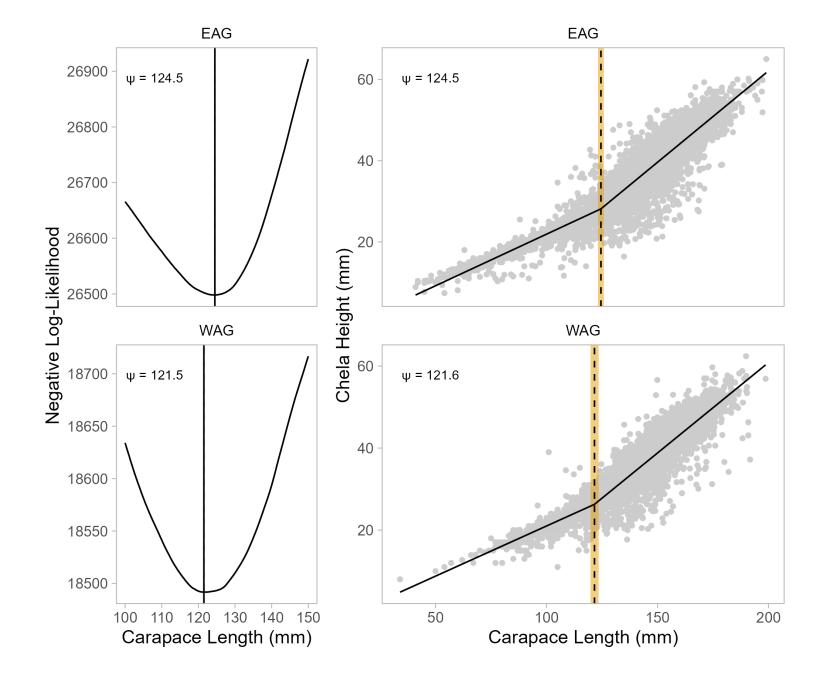
Siddeek et al. (2022) - segmented - Newton-Raphson optimization

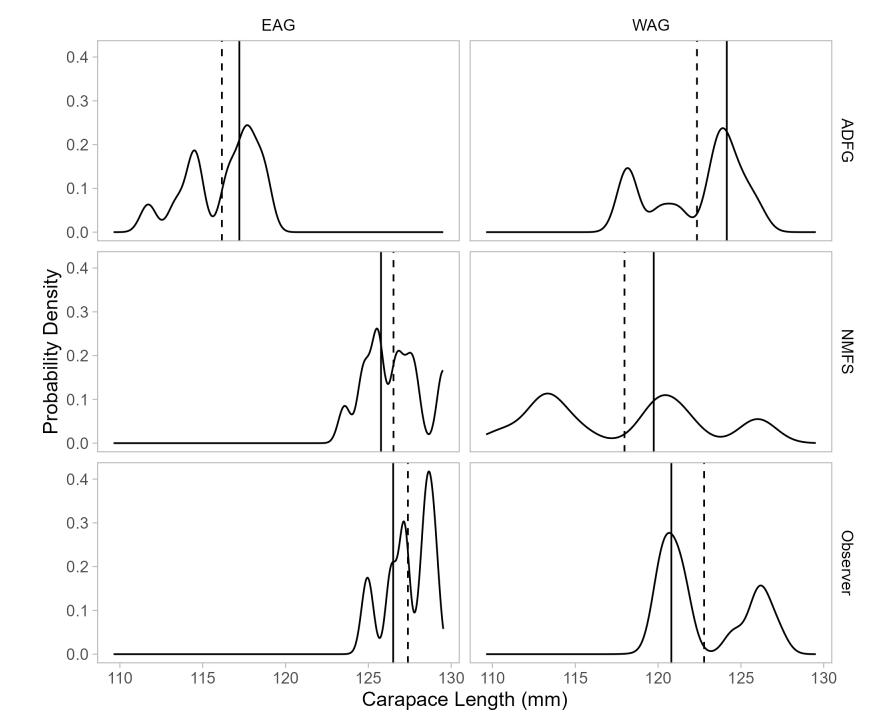


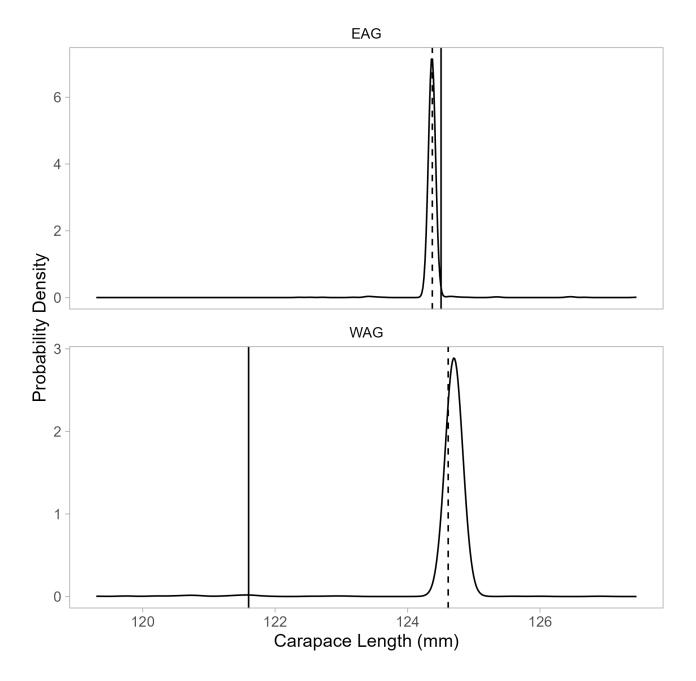












Conclusions

Don't see an express need to do the bootstrapping...

Models seem to perform a bit better on the data in aggregate

Size at maturity probably between 110 – 130 mm

Lithodes link between physiological and functional maturity is poorly understood

Analysis should be refined a bit more (hopefully with feedback from CPT) before setting reference points with alternative MMB